## REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION.

Enthusiastic Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute Last Evening.

Speeches by Judge Pierrepont and Senator Conkling.

WAR TO THE DEATH WITH TAMMANY

ATTEMPTED DISTURBANCE.

The Registration Act and Our Shipping Interests.

The republican party of the city last night held their ratincation mass meeting at Cooper Institute. There was an extremely good attendance, every square inch of the Institute being filled. The audiice exhibited the usual enthusiasm of their party, and the platform was decorated with the profusion of bunting and banners that seems to speak so londly and earnestly to the republican heart.

About a quarter to eight Mr. CHARLES SPENCER

called the meeting to order, and ex-Mayer Opdyke was appointed chairman. He made a few remarks; and the list of vice presidents and secretaries havand the list of vice president and severepoint, the ing been rea over, Judge Edwards Pierrepoint, the orator of the evening, was introduced.

JUDGE PIERREPONT'S SPEECH. Judge PIERREPONT commenced his speech by tracing the origin and history of the republican party, by which, he said, through faith, and toil, and prayer, and suffering, the nation was saved and the est crimes that ever cursed a Christian people were "burned and purged away." Had the party which did this herculean work performed its full ission? Was it ready to disband its forces, to turn over the glorious fruits of all its labors, to be en loyed, wasted or destroyed by these whose hands were yet stained with the blood of loyal men?

Speaking of the importance of the election he d:-For more than forty years the Congress which was elected two years before the Presidential contest has determined that contest. And now a new House is to be elected; wi hin a rew days we shall know whether the Congress which con. tinues through the term of General Grant is reabilean or not. If it is republican, then you may be reasonably sure that the next President will be a republican; and if it is anti-republican, then you may reasonably fear that the next President will be the humble tool of the rebel power, swift to to its bidding, ready, as they have promised, to set at naught the amendments to the constitution which favor liberty, and ready to recompense the slave polder for his liberated slaves. The republican party, during its short career, has done colossal work; but its labor is not ended. It is now in its prime of power: its greater work is yet to be breeding tenement and cleared away the rubbish; it has laid the new corner stones upon the rock of humanity, justice and equal liberty, and now the building of the structure requires more skilful hands, more wise forecasting minds than it required to more wise forecasting minds than it required to tear down the ruined edifice, which, incongruous and falsely reared, was tumbling to its fall. The soldier nobly did his work; he will have the undying gratitude of patriots of his own time and "the thanks of millions yet to be." But the work of the republican statesman has but just begun, and the republican mission will not end until the statesman's work is finished. Expect some blundering in the beginning, which a generous people will fergive to a party which is honest in its main purpose and which has such a record of great deeds and heroic success in the saving of the nation. Be quite sure that the republican mission is not ended. It is the democratic party which, untrue to its earlier history and to the honest convictions of its best men, has lost the confidence of the people and must perish as a national power. The only chance which it has of electing the one it nominates is to nominate a republican.

s a national power.

If electing the one it nominates is to account of electing the one it nominates is to account of electing the one it nominate a republican.

But I don't think they will nominate a republican. I thenk they will only nominate from the republican. I state of Ohlo its present democratic Senator, an able man, not destined to be elected. Let me give you some of the elements of my confidence. And first of all, the people, as a whole, desire what is best and right, and their instinct is wonderfully true in the discernment of what is best and right; and when they come soberly to consider the effect of restoring to power the old siaveholder, the rebel, the opposer of the war and the hater of the Union, and those who would a thousandfold have preferred the the light of the particle general Grant, they o won heroic victories over the enemies of the on and saved the nation in its day of peril! those who proved the negro's friend. During the entire war not an instance can be named where lear, or hope, or gain, or danger could ever make the bondsman swerve from his fidelity or betray a soldier of the North; and it is all folly to shoes who proved the negro's friend. During the entire war not an instance can be named where feat, or hope, or gain, or danger could ever make the bondsman swerve from his fidelity or betray a soldier of the North; and it is all folly to suppose that the freed slave will vote for his old oppressor. Ido not say that if a Northern democrat were elected President he would wish to disturb the peace of the Union by viesating the amended constitution and the reconstruction laws. I dare say he would carnestly desire the prosperity of his country, but he would be utterly powerless for good in the hands of those who elected him. The great purty which puts the President in power is stronger than than the man; so must it always be in a government like ours. Carleless observers mistake the public mind. They meet with criticising men who are not personally satisfied; who want something different will always do wann something

In the course of Judge Pierrepont's speech a scene of the greatest confusion and disorder occurred. A republican organization, the Eighth Assembly Campaign Club, with a land and panners and transparencies, entered the half, and sneers were called and given for Grant and "the sid white hat and coat." To the astonishment or every one this was succeeded by a cry for "three cheers for John T. Hoffman." The phasirs were loudly given, and it was apparent that a number of democrats had skillelly posted them.

on succeeded, followed by loud, ringing apise for the republican candidates, in which the
ent majority joined. Bill, a second attempt was
a to cheer for flediman and was successful. One
e vice presidents then called one "Who pays you
that:" There was no reply except loud scatterchews for Matthew T. Brounan. "There's a
g of them planted all about here?" cried another
he vice presidents, while a number of republicans
in their soats and looked about to put into exe-

of the vice presidents, while a number of republicans rose in their scats and looked about to put into execution the advice given on all sides to "put them out." "Here's one—this fellow in the white coat," suggested a voice. At this point it appeared possible that a serious disturbance might break up the meeting, as the maicontents were, beyond all doubt, numerous, and were gathered in compact knots, that would have withstood a pretty severe onshaught. But one of the vice presidents called out, "Let them be; we'll teach them something; three cheers for Siewart L. Woodford," A perfect storm of applause ensued, after which a gentleman on the datform cried, "Three cheers for Thomas A. Ledwith—swallow that." The cheers were enthusiastically given. Charles S. Spencer then came forward, and carnossly demanded stience. Judge Pierrepont concluded amid loud applause.

Another scene followed, which showed yet planer.

another scene followed, which showed yet piainer that a gang of disordsrly ruffians had invaded the hall with the full intention of creating a disturbance. A song which was being sung, and which referred, in pointed terms, to "Gene al Boome, of the Tweed Brigade," was interrupted by theses and a general uproar. The poincemen at the door, however, at anst interfred, and their clubs, after a few moments of intensi ed confusion, again restored order.

The resolutions were then read by Mr. E. D. Smith. They affirmed that the republican party was a party of principle; that heretofore the indifference of republican a voters to meroscrambles for office might be readily accounted for, that the unterribed republican democracy would never stay its labors until it had buried corruption in the same grave with slavery and rebellion; that the meeting was thankful that General Grant was President and Judge Woodruf judge; that they pledged themselves to support Woodford for Governor and to strike with enerty at the big indians who held their savage revels at the Wigwam in Fourteenth street.

Senator Roscoe Conkling's Sperch.

Senator Roscoe Conkling's was then introduced, and said that this meeting had come in the name of decency and right to protest against those who by fraud and force had laid hands on usurped power. They came to demand a fair election—a finit trial at the tar of public opinion of an organization which had selzed upon this city, stoten its revenues, swelled its taxes, tarnished its honor, polinted its places of power and crimsoned its records with infamiles known to all men. They had come to demand whether they would shit be allowed to exercise the right of free and public discussion, and whether they would shit be allowed to exercise the right of tree and public discussion, and the general insecurity of life and property among us, the Senator disaded on the meaning of the city. The government of the city of New York cost as much as the whole civil service of the nation at home of the poor This time for whit

To fear the worst oft cures the worst.

You will have no disturbance, because ample provision will be made to prevent it. And, the sides, the Mayor has offered a hundred dollars reward for clection frauds, to be paid on the certificate of his own inspectors and District Attorney. Such a wealth of patriotism and honest determination must strike terror into all evil doers. This proclamation should be deposited in the archives, along with the secret circular sent fairough the State two years ago, calling for guesses by telegraph the moment the polis closed, so that the counters here could count accordingly.

needed ships, and a few bought shroad would make a nucleus from which we could go on and build up a commercial marine. The starry hanner had vanished from the seas—it was driven off during the rebeilton, when British tories and Southern democrats cruised and robbed in couples. The national pride had longed for the time when the salls of our commerce should again whiten that mid-ocean which had been lit up at midnight by the flames of our unarmed ships. Something more than national pride longed for American shipping on the seas—Americal marine by building ships at home, and buying them meanwhile, ought to be a darling object of American statesmaship and ought to be ostered by the government. The carrying trade of the ocean is now in England's hands, and England makes us suffer. The immense tonnage of the West sweeps down the lakes, but shuns every American port of departure. It goes to Canada and seeks departure in a British ship from a British port. Why? Because England puts down freights at every port of ours. Thus the canals of our State lose the carrying trade, the State loses the business and the nation pays extortionate tribute to Great Britain. The President saw the golden opportunity to acquire the beginning of a navy if we would throw open our laws and allow our citizens to purchase ships and bring them under our flag, duly and restrictions free. It was the last day of the session. The President hurried a special message to Congress, urging us to make hay while the sun shone; but democrats came into the field and wouldn't let na make hay. A democrat in the Senate and a democrat in the House held the floor, and persisting in holding it until the sands ran out, the bill was lost. Now the republican party is beclabored because it din't pass the bill.

Senator Conkling was interrupted without the slightest provocation several times by the unruly runtans who had come to do their best to break up the meeting. At last, however, one disorderly malcontent was summarily expelled by the people standing near him, a

ably maintained.

Wm. Ross Wallace and Mr. William A. Pope then
gave various rectations, and shortly after the meeting adjourned amid loud enthusiasm.

#### NEW TAMMANY HALL DEMOCRATIC REFORM ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the above named association was eld on last evening at Masonic Hall (Roosevelt's), Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. Owing to the fact of the meeting not having been advertised the attendance was small, but perhaps what is of more importance, what it lacked in quantity was more than adequately made up by fiquality. The audience jap-peared to be all-powerful as regards dollars and cents, and announced through its officers its de-termination to stop at ne sacrifice to obtain its ends—the breaking of the Tammany ring and the purging the city of corruption. The object of the association was briefly stated by Mr. Jacob Cohen, President. He expatiated largely on the quali-ties of John T. Hoffman, whose nomination he endorsed, and was applauded by the members. He did not hold the same ideas on the democratic nominations for the city as for the State, as he was for Ledwith. He censured the alliances formed between Tammany and the republicans, as also between the Young Democracy and the republicans. He remembered the antecedents of the republicans, and should Ledwith form any connection with them he would east them overboard. But should the report circulated regarding him (Ledwith) be faise he would spare neither expense nor trouble, but would go among his friends and would visit the houses of the people from the basement to the attic seeking out votes for Ledwith.

Other speakers followed, among whom were Mr. J. David and Colonel Slone, the latter of whom advocated no person, but requested his andience to sacrifice an individual to the party. Upon the issue of this election, he said, depends those of '72. He prophesied that J. T. Houman will be the successor of Grant, and advised the adherents of either party to think before taking the final loap. Unless they remaided the apponent by the bailot, aden to the rights of citzens; the late of France awaited this republic.

A committee of five was appointed to wait on Ledwith and learn if he had formed a connection with the republicans. After which the mechanical He did not hold the same ideas on the democratic

## THE BROOKLYN DEMOCRACY.

Ratification Meeting at the Academy of Music.

Threats Against the Pederal Government-Covernor Hoffman May be Compelled to Call Out the State Troops.

Speeches by Henry C. Murphy, Mr. Thayer, of Troy; Richard O'Gorman, and General Cary, of Ohio.

The democracy of Brooklyn had a benefit at the Academy of Music last night, the proceeds for the benefit of the leading characters in the play of local politics. The house, which was not entirely filled, was decorated over the stage with the usual symbols of fervent patriotism. A band of music occupled the orchestra chairs and the platform shone with the smilling faces of fat and equient efficeholders. In the body of the hall, occupied on the previous night when the gentle Nilsson sang by a cultivated audience, long rough rows of politi-cal shoulder hitters in red shirts, beligerent goates and heavy, lowering looks, rolled eager eyes up at the rickety table that trembled under the weight of a pewter water jug and a small tumbler. While the band played and the fierce youths in the front benches stamped impatiently, the faint echo of rumbling drums and party music without indi-cated that the wards were on the march. Taken from the front of the Club House the view on the street was indeed fine. A long string of Chinese lanterns, indicative of democratic love for the Eastern "heathen," oscillated in the wind in front of a small stand, opposite the Academy, similarly decorated; an unsightly sheet of canvas over Grogan's saloon startled the spectators with ghistly visious of the several candidates whose lightened citizens who howled in choras every change of scene; a weak band in faded uniform blew themselves purple before the Court House; the Young Democracy, represented by bootblacks turning cartwheels in the strong gfare of calcium lights; a flerce-looking, non-enthusiastic multitude; respectable, silent spectators on the sidewalks, and rockets flying erratically and hissing through the air, completed the scene. The different ward organizations filed past the Academy in strong force, bearing torches and banners. It was a demonstration creditable to the Brooklyn democracy. It was a fitting echo of

the New York demonstration.

When eight o'clock had thumped on the City Hall tower a rush was made for the door of the Academy; but there was room for all. The great guns who were to electrify the audience with their eloquence had not arrived. The faces of the youths in the red shirts assumed an azure aspect; the gentlemen on the platform fidgeted uneasily; dark house, and things began to look so had that the band leader swelled with excitement and indignation, and, throwing his arms wildly toward the ceiling, struck such a blow at the unre sisting air that his men, in alarm, set up such a yowl

alsting air that his men, in alarm, set up such a yow of discord that all the democracy ground their teeth and looked unutterable things.

Finally Mayor Kalbylsisch appeared on the platform, and was received with symptoms of intense reliof. He said that he was graufied to see that the democracy were so united; that, indeed, all the citizens of Brocklyn had got to be democrats, and that there could be no doubt of the result of the coming election. He nominated Henry C. Murphy as presiding officer.

Air. Henry C. Murphy on coming forward was

that there could be no doubt of the result of the coming election. He nominated Henry C. Murphy as presiding officer.

Mr. Henry C. Murphy on coming forward was warmly received. He said he was happy to be able to greet them. Ill health had prevented him from taking any active part in the canvass which had been going on, but he had not on that account felt leas interested in its growth. He had watches with pleasure the manner in which it had been conducted on the side of the democratic party, and he congratulated them on the vigor and harmony that prevailed within its ranks. He regarded this election as one of the most important that had ever taken place. It not only involved the State policy—that pelicy which had been inaugurated by the democratic party—but involved, possibly, the relations of the federal government to the State for ten years to come; whether that unconstitutional Legislature should be continued which had looked only to the preponderance of the republican party, regardless of constitutional rights, or whether the Union should be, in fact, restored, and peace and prosperity throughout the republic. It was not his purpose to address the meeting on the topics he had alladed to, as there were other speakers to come before them. They were called to raitly the nominations made by their delegates in the different conventions. Were it not for the time-honored custom of calling ment the poils closed, so that the counters here could count accordingly.

Senator Conking concluded by reviewing the action of the present administration, alluding to the reduction of the present administration, alluding to the reduction of the public debt and the decrease in taxation. He spoke as follows in regard to our shipping interests:—The last day of the session we knew by the click of the cable that war would rage in Europe. Germany and France were to grapple on the Rhine. Both had ships and both would be giad to be rid of them, and saved the risk and trouble of watching against their destruction. Here was a great opportunity. We needed ships, and a few bought abroad would make a nucleus from which we could go on and build up a commercial marine. The starry and the general acquiescence in the nominations showed that no ratification was necessary. He then alluded to the nomines, whose names were restricted to the nomines, whose names were restricted. showed that no ratification was necessary. He then alluded to the nominees, whose names were received with loud applause. Governor Hoffman had particularly entitled himself to the consideration of the democratic party and the people at large, sie had aided in giving to the municipalities the right to self-government, and had exercised with mercy the great power with which he had been entrusted. General Woodford went all the way to Albany to assait Governor Hoffman and the canal policy he had pursued. He went to the rural portions instead of remaining in the metropolis to make his complaints. He asserted that the democrats had

as an if governor Holiman and the cannal policy he had pursued. He went to the rural portions instead of remaining in the metropolis to make his complaints. He asserted that the democratis had abolished the rate of toils on the cannals. With such an argument and reason he was to demolish the diovernor, and he was to take his place. But he would not be able to do that act by any such tomahawk. The people understood that it was their interest to have the toils reduced to facilitate traile. The democratic party moant to mannalm that policy. The speaker then alluded to the nominees or could be such for contended that no bester section of the such for contended that no bester section of the such for contended that no bester section was while the contended that no bester section was while the contended that no populate to the removal of the Navy Yard Sara from Hrooklyn. Now, that Navy Yard Sara from Hrooklyn. Now, that Navy Yard guide to the wishes of the people of Brooklyn. Mr. Kinsella was another dandidate for office, and well deserved the nomination, for he would do it credit. With equal unanimity for Congress and the State the nominations had been made for the counts offices. He looked conden'ty to the success of the party, free spective of federal beyonets. He regretted the absence of Governor Hoffman, who was unavoniably detained. The United States government had sent troops to overawe the democratic voters, and they were now in the Navy Yard in thousands. But Governor Hoffman state commander of the forces in this State, and was bound to see that its laws were administered. He might be called to act in that capacity. (Cheers.) Got forbid that he should. He was the commander of the peace and order of the State, and was bound to see that its laws were administered. He did not think it proper under the circumstances that he should personally appear as a partisan of a political party. The meeting would have referenced to the democratic voters, was fowned in the should be capacity. When everything was going to rum,

any country on the face of Europe on her soil. Hashe been free to exercise the right of suffrage she would have been a republic and invincible. (Applatuse.) The speaker referred to the policy of the republican party, and contended that enough haven seen of it to warrant a strong raily of the democracy at the coming elections.

Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN was then introduced and received with enthusiastic cheering. He said he

plane.) The speaker referred to the policy of the republican party, and contended that enough had been seen of it to warrant a strong raily of the democracy at the coming elections.

Mr. Richard O'Gorman was then introduced and received with enthalmantic cheering. He said he had travelled over three hundred miles to have the pleasure of seeing them. He was weary and travelstained in mind and hody. He had told the democracy of corning that the democracy of the city of New York stood in the gap face to face with meditated usurpation. He told them that the democracy of New York would give the biggest vote which had ever been given for democratic candidates.—(Applause)—and the men of Corning told him that they would back up the democracy of New York. He knew it would come to this. He knew that the republican party would at least threaten with force. His rised who had preceded him said that Grant ind slicen which had preceded him said that Grant ind slicen which he could not do—that he could not slop the bailot with the bayonet. The republican party was dying. It had lost its wits. It never had much could not do—that he could not slop the bailot with the bayonet. The republican party was dying. It had lost its wits. It never had much could not do—that he could not slop the bailot with the bayonet. The republican party had attempted to intimidate and excite the democracy of New York. The republican party had attempted to intimidate and excite the democracy of New York. The republican party had attempted to intimidate and excite the democracy of New York. The republican party had attempted to intimidate and excite the democracy of New York. The republican party should write on the Constant House. A rot wanted here. They want a rot, but they would not get it; but calm, resolved, slern, as became men who knew their rights, the democracy of New York is a weapon more effective than the masket, more fatal to corruption man shot and shell—the true weapon of constitutional irredom. (Applause.) Would a least to the calm in th

ence to stand by the constitution and the laws under the national democracy.

After some remarks by General Cary, Colonel Fellows, Assistant District Attorney of New York, was introduced. He was received with loud cheering. After an eloquent review of the political situation, in which hegadministered, in his usual trenchant style, a severe castigation to republicans, defended the people of New York from the imputations sought to be cast upon them by the radical journals, and deciared that the democracy while they would at the coming election obey the laws, as they ever did, would maintain their rights lie brought his brilliant speech to a conclusion amidentuislastic cheering.

other speakers followed, and the meeting ad-burned with cheers for the candidates and the

# REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

and Sweeny.

A mass meeting of the republicans of Brooklyn was held hist evening at the Clermont Avenue Rink, under the auspices of the Twentieth Ward Woodford and Kaufmann Ciub. The rink was well filled by an intelligent audience, among whom were noticed a great many ladies. There were a grand display of fireworks and a parade of the War Veterans' Club of the ward previous to the meeting, and great enthusiasm prevailed both inside and outside of the building.

The meeting was called to order at about eight o'clock by Mr. Corklin Smith, who named Mr. Joshua M. Van Cott for permanent chairman. Mr. Van Cott was closen unanimously, and, on taking the chair, made a speech, thanking the meeting for the compilment paid him. He then proceeded to discuss the question of popular government and alluded to the act of Congress for the prevention of frauds at the ballot box. In this connection the speaker remarked that he was present in the United States Circuit Court yesterday when the prisoner Terence Quinn, "continued the speaker, "was Mr. Tom Fields, of the New York. "Sitting right behind Mr. Terence Quinn," continued the speaker, "was Mr. Tom Fields, of the New York Park Commission, one of the long employed ring men of Tweed and Sweeny and the others in the Legislature and out of it—a man now holding a high office in the city of New York to a large amount. And when the last sentence fell from the Judge's lips, Mr. Fields tenderly put out his hands and drew Mr. Terence Quin to his bosom and whispered in his ear some words of comfort. I could not hear the deriy put out his hands and drew Mr. Terence Quin to his bosom and whispered in his ear some words of comfort. I could not hear the words, but I have no doubt what the words were. He would say naturally:—'Quin, you have come to this grief in our service—in the service of the Ring. We have plenty of public money under our control. You are ordered by the court to pay the costs of this prosecution. We'll share with you in this sentence to the extent of paying the costs for you. It will not be inconvenient for us to pay the costs, and it will not be quite convenient for Tweed, myself and Sweeny to serve out two years in the Penitentiary. So, Quinn, we'll pay the costs of the prosecution and you'll have to serve out the two years in the Penitentiary.' Mr. Van Cott then discussed the local issues of the campaign, and in referring to the nomination of Old Whiting for Congress by a "republican reform club" in opposition to the regular republican candidate, Mr. E. D. Webster, characterized it as a sham and a fraud—a plan to elect the democratic candidate.

A series of resolutions ratifying the State and local nominations, after which a letter from General Benjamin Butler was read, in which he stated his inability to be present in response to an invitation. The letter was dated at Boston.

Speeches were subsequently made by Mr. Sigismund Kaufman, General Swift and others, and the meeting adjourned amid great enthusiasm.

## THE BROOKLYN ELECTION.

Orders to the Police—No Partisanship.
Chief of Police Campbell issued the following order
to the captains of the various precincts yesterday:— GENERAL ORDER NO. 19.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF FOLIOR
OF THE CITY OF BEOCKLYN,
BEOCKLYN, Nov. 4, 1870.

OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN,

Captain — precinct :—
You will on Tuesday, November 8 inst., order the whole of your command on duly at sunrise, except those detailed by the Chief of Police for that day. You will take every precaution to preserve the peace around the politing places and keep egrees and ingress to them open, so that every oftizen entitled to vote may have an opportunity to do so in safety. You will see that your telegraph instrument is in charge of a competent sergeant during the day. In case of any serious disturbance while the election is going on, you will notify this office. You will see that the "ballot boxes" are properly labelled, and that they are distributed at the several polling places in your precinct before sunrise on the morning of election. You will protect all persons acting as challengers in the proper discharge of their duty. You will direct the patrolms on duty at the polling places to allow citizens to be present at the canvassing of the yous, but under no ofreumstances will they (citizens) be permitted to misriere with the canvassers in the discharge of their duty.

PATRICK CAMPBELL, Chief of Police.

## REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

No Business of Importance, but Lots of Commetien.

The Republican General Committee held a meeting

last evening corner of Twenty-second street and Broadway, General Cochrane in the chair. A communication was received from the First A

A communication was received from the First Assembly District Republican Association, announcing that Nathan Kingsley, Sr., had been expelled from the association and that Dr. James Kennedy had been appointed in his place. The communication was received and Dr. Kennedy declared one of the faithful.

The Treasurer remarked that it was proper for him to state that the usual circulars had been sent out to get funds to carry the "ideas" of the association into effect at the coming election, and that liberal responses had been made.

The Chairman read a communication, enclosing a resolution from Secretary Doty, of the State Committee, inviting the sore heads to appear and present their views as to the reorganization of the republican party in the city. The Chairman remarked that the State Commutee had been "seen," and that it had been informed that no action would be taken as to the reorganization of the party until after the election.

The committee then adjourned without transacting any business of importance. They will meet again next Saunday.

POLITICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

gress endorse each other's character, but not their

POLITICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Naturalization business is dull in the Boston courts. The "Hub" has its till quote of maturals I m

dready. The "ast truck" is the latest notion at the

The democracy of Minnesota are making a strong it to carry the Legislature at the coming election. The United States Schatorship is the particular

Andy Johnson "still lives," and is as at ever for omce. Just now he is trying to show that Judge Cooper's election to the United States Senate is illegal, and that nobody is so fit to represent Tennessee in the Senate as the man who swung around

John B. Gough has taken the stump in Massachu-setts in favor of the republican candidates. There is a prohibition ticket in the field, but he refused to

go off on that track.

Ex-Governor Washburn says the people of Massa. chusetts feel as if they wanted honest men to man-age their airairs. A sorry compliment that to the integrity of the radical administration.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican thinks "the re-publicans may lose the Second district, where Mr. Ames has persisted in forcing himself upon the party for re-election." A democratic Congressman from the Old Bay State would, indeed be a novely. Boyd Winchester, of the Kentucky Third district, is visiting fearful infliction upon the democracy for is visiting fearful indiction upon the democracy for nominating him for Congress. In a late speech, two hours long, he prated of little else than the tax on bedroom furniture and ladies' undergarments.

Among the latest political rumors is that in case

of republican success in Georgia Attorney General Akerman is to retire from the Cabnent and be

Politicians who know a thing or two say the next Congressional delegation from Missouri will stand:— Republicans, four; democrats, three; independent republican, one; doubtful, one. The present dele-

tion for Congress in the Massachusetts Fourth dis-trict. He says the ten resolutions adopted by the convention which nominated him have the same impressiveness as the Ten Commandments.
Colonel George H. Browne, having no desire for

political martyrdom, has refused to accept the democratic nomination for Congress in the Ruode Is-land Second district.

William Rodney Jones, radical candidate for Congress in Virginia, is designated "native republican," to distinguish him from his carpet-bag comrades. South Carolina will give complexion to the Forty second Congress. She sends two colored members.

Virginia seems disposed to resort to the political arguments which prevailed in good old times, when they "walloped niggers" and hung abolitionists. Richmond Dispatch says:-"Register to-day, work until the 8th of November and then repeat Pat Woods' operation." Pat Woods, it will be remembered, violently assaulted a republican Congress

man.
The Louisville Courter-Journal is teaching the Kentucky radicals how to call names. It speaks o the "black-hearted, blue-livered, yellow-souled, green-kidneyed, red-faced, red-headed and red-

It is proposed to call an extra session of the Cali-fornia Legislature, in order to reconstruct the Con-

Jonn G. Whitter has been nominated for Congres by the Liquor Prohibitionists of the Fifth district of

#### AMUSEMENTS.

STADT THRATES.-At this theatre last evening numerous audience witnessed the performance of the excellent play "Czar and Carpenter (Czar und Zimmerman)." The musical arrangements, under the direction of Herr A. Neundorff, have been greatly improved, and now form an important feature in the amusements offered. The cast in this piece of the "Ozaar und Zimmermann" is very good. Herr Bierling took the part of Peter the Great while under tuition as a carpenter. Herr Alström represented Peter Jwanow, a young mechanic, while Herr Höizel acted the more difficult part of forger-neister of Saardam, in Holland, where the scene is supposed to take place. Herr Höizel is an old Vienna opera performer, and still possesses that brilliancy of wit for which he was noted in Germany. Fraulein Harner took the part of Maric, as the niece of the Bargermeister; her voice requires considerable improvement and her rendering in this piece should be more forcible. Herr Habeimann as the French Marquis of Chatteneuf and Herr Large as the English Ambassador at Saardam did well and were loudly applauded. Altogether, the enjertainment is very well put upon the stage, and an evening spent at the Stadt theatre may be said to be well employed at the present time. the direction of Herr A. Neundors,

NEW YORK CIRCUS .- This admirable institution has entered upon what promises to be the most successful of its seasons. Not only the best of the o'd favorites have been retained, but many new faces have been introduced. The business has been faces have been introduced. The business has been excellent and uniform since the opening night. There was a large audience last evening and a choice programme. Miss Caroline Rolland and Messra. Fillis and Stickney did some wonderful feats of horsemanship, and the humor of the clowns, the veteran Joe Fentiand and H. B. Williams, kept the house in a roar. The Australian Family and Levantine Brothers, and a well-trained trick norse, Red Cloud, added also much to the entertainment. Mr. Boswold's orenestra is superior to what one generally hears at an establishment of this kind. In a week or two the successor of the late lamented Cynocephalus will make its bow.

ABSOCIATION HALL—EUTERPE CONCERT.—A number of ladies and gentlemen, forming a choir of fifty

ber of ladies and gentiemen, forming a choir of fifty good vocalists, au orchestra and an association of organists, pianists and composers, have organized a musical society under the name "Euterpe," for organists, pianists and composers, have organized a musical society under the name "Euterpe," for the purpose of giving a series of concerts and rehearsals in New York and Brooklyn. The first concert took place last night before an extremely small audience, at the above hall. Mr. John P. Morgan was the conductor. To give an idea of the high standard of art adopted by the society the following works have been rehearsed so far:—The 125th Psaim, for tenor solo, chorus and orchestra, Ferdinand Hiller (first time in America); troe and two choruses, from the unfinished oratorio, "Christus," by Mendelssohn (first time in America); troe and two choruses, from the unfinished oratorio, "Christus," by Mendelssohn (first time in America); three motets a capella, chorus with soli, M. Hauptmann; "Mitten wir im Leben Sind" ("in the Midst of Life," &c.), motet in eight parts, Mendelssohn (first time in America); Psaim 114, "When Israel dut of Egypt Game," motet à capella, MSS., E. F. Richter (first time in America); Psaim 198, Cantate Domano, baritone solo, chorus and orchestra, MSS., O. B. Bolse (first time in America); "Die Erste Walpurgis Nacht." ballad by Goethe, music by Mendelssohn. The material which Mr. Morgan has gathered together is calculated to carry through the enterprise successfully in an artistic point of view. He should avoid vocal solos, however, as much as possible, for there was no particular ability displayed in them last night. The enterprise, like those of the Church Rusic Association Glee and Madrigal Society and Berge Choral Union, deserves the support of the public. Such societies and their entertainments tend to elevate the public taste and establish a healthler spirit in music. The attempt alone is worthy of praise, and when carnesiness, taleut and conscientious perseverance are brought into requisition there should be a different response on the part of the public from that which Mr. Morgan and the "Euterpe" received last night.

San Francisco Ministraes.—Last evening the mirth-provoking performanc

SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Last evening the irth-provoking performance of the San Francisco In addition to the other funny things done the new song and dance "Let Me Be," as performed by Johnny Queen and Billy West, reaped a rich liarvest of laughter. The ballad "Don't be Angry With Me, Darling," was well sung by Mr. D. S. Wambold, and Charley Backus, Billy Birch and Bernard by their droll representations contributed to the mirth of the audience.

A NEW COMIC OPERA TROUPE. - We understand that the celebrated Lyster Comic Opera Troupe.
which has created a great sensation in California, is
under engagement to Manager George Wood, and
will appear at an early day at the Museum.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—The pleasure seeking public have not much longer to enjoy the fine exhibition of the American Institute, which closes to morrow. The attendance has been very large throughout this season, and we are not surprised to learn that no previous fair of this ancient institution has proved so popular and successful as the present. The award or premiums and closing address are to be announced at four o'clock Saturday afternoon.

FRENCH READINGS. - A series of French readings and recitations, the first of which comes of this evening, is to be given during the present month at the hall of the Union League Club. The programme, as advertised, promises a rich intellectual treat, and will no doubt redound to the aiready high character of Mr. Favarger as a French scholar and lecturer.

Western Emigration from the South.—Nearly all the interior papers of West Tennessee and North Mississippi mention that movers in wagons are passing through different places, going west of the Mississippi river. They are from North Georgia, North Carolina, and the lower end of East Tennessee. Prices wagons passed through Holly Springs in one day, haddes the women, children and dogs, there were sixteen stout, grown men-men who are workers, and win make good citizens in any community.

## NEW YORK CITY.

Local and Police Paragraphs and Miscellan Hows Items.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in com-parison with the corresponding day of last year, as ndicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pinner, Herald Building, corner of Ann street1859, 1873.

SA.M. 44 63 S.P.M. 60
6A.M. 45 64 6P.M. 52
9A.M. 49 66 9P.M. 50
12 M. 58 60 12 P.M. 43
Average temperature yesterday.

Justice Hogan yesterday committed James Smith of so Beach street, for having stabled in the side with a knile Sandy Eaxon, a colored man, of 11 Moore street, Brooklyn, E. D.

fair yesterday, in the afternoon and evening, at Rose Memoriai chapel, 418 West Forty-first street, it was numerously attended, and the little ones en-joyed themselves amazingly. It will be continued to-day.

states that the regiment, as an organization, had nothing to do with the transfer of the lease of the Cooper institute Hall last evening to the regulational Captain Lyddy, a new member of the regulational captain Lyddy, a new member of the regulational captain Lyddy, a new member of the regulation is to may have made of it was done entirely upon his own responsibility.

The fair for the benefit of the New York Foundling Asylum—a noble and deserving charity—will be opened on Monday next, at the armory of the Twenty-second regiment. This is one of the most worthy causes now being carried on in this city, and contributions are solutied. The institution has succored upwards of 1,300 innocent and abandoned waifs of the world during the past year.

The Pennsylvania Central, New York Central, the adopted a new list of passenger rates to many of the prominent Western and Southwestern points. The new rates are generally higher than those heretofore in force, and it is now generally understood further increase I rates will be gradually adopted as soon as the managers of the different roads can agree.

The body of a male child, apparently about s week old, was discovered by some children in the vault of premises No. 339 West Thirty-seventh street, occupied as a tenement house. The remains were sent to the Twentieth precinct police station, and thence to the Morgue, where Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest.

Officer Thayer, of the Nineteenth precinct, yesterday found the body of a female infant lying on the track of the Harism Railroad, at the corner of Pourth avenue and Seventy-first street, and Captain Gunner caused it to be conveyed to the Morgue. An inquest will be held by Coroner Schirmer. No information could be obtained concerning the parentage of the child or by whom it was abandoned.

Jacob Stewart, aged twenty, of No. 791 Henry street, Brooklyn, arrested by officer Brush, of the Eighth precinct, on Wednesday night, charged, in company with two accomplions still at large, with knocking down Casper Letville, of No. 162 Prince street, and robbing him of a watch, was yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Shandley at Jef-ferson Market and committed for examination.

On the 1st of January last the premises No. 416 West Thirty-second street were entered by burglars and property valued at \$100, the property of George waen, taken from a trunk. On Wednesday afternoon detectives Brice and McConnell, of the Twentieth precinct, arrested a young man named James
McBride, aged nineteen, of 431 West Thirty-ninth
street, having in his possession a portion of the stolen
property. He denied the charge before Justice
Snandley, of Jefferson Market, yesterday, but gave
bonds in the sum of \$1,000 to appear and answer at
the General Sessions.

body of James Connolly, a man thirty-one years of age, and born in Ireland, whose death was the reage, and born in Ireland, whose death was the resuit of injuries received by being crushed
by an elevator at the store 64 White street,
where he was employed as porter. Deceased
stepped on the elevator to go to the top
floor, but before he reached there he got crushed between the elevator and the top floor; was almost
instantly killed. Deceased was accustomed to the
use of the elevator, and in consideration of this fact
the jury empanelted rendered a verticit of accidental
death. Connolly lived at 363 Madison street.

W. Porter, of No. 4 Wall street, was yesterday arraigned at the Tombs before Justice Hogan, charged with having attempted to extort money from Louis Dagron, ot 39 South William street. Jennings called Dagron, of 39 South William street. Jonnings called on Mr. Dagron and said that if he would not settle with him in regard to a case then pending in the Superior Court he would arrest him. Dagron told him to call again, and in the meantime he would think the matter over. When Jennings called again Dagron asked him to show his warrant for arrest, and as he was unable to produce any authority Dagron caused his arrest. Joe! O. Stevens, under sheriff, testified that Jennings is not in any way connected with the Sheriff's office. Justice flogan held the accused to answer.

## ANDTHER CLEVELAND HORROR.

A Fiend Throws Bis Child Out of a Window and Beats His Wife to Death.

A Fiend Threws His Utild Out of a Window and Beats His Wife to Denis.

[From the Cleveland Leader, October 22.]
On Friday night, from eleven o'clock to ave in the morning, toud cries, moanings and groans, coupled with fearful oaths and imprecations, were heard issuing from one of the numerous shankles around Lighthouse street hill. At about five o'clock the noise ceased, and we were informed by the neighbors that everything was silent until daylight. During the night a boy eight years old, named Johnny Callahan, was thrown out of this shanty by his stepfather in the midst of the storm and forced to seek a night's rest with his grandmother, who lives a little farther down the hill. At six o'clock the child returned with trembling steps to the shanty when an appaling sight met his view. His mother lay on the floor bleeding and bruisel, and about her body were latters torn from her dress and knots of hair wrenched from her head. Four children were sleeping in the room, the youngest of whom was but one year old. The child's stepfather sat in a chair asleep, and four little children were there in the presence of a dead mother. The little child says he cailed to his mother several times thinking she was saleep, and then he fell o' her hands and found them cold. Her haggard appearance frightened him so much that he ran to his grandmother, who soon came and aroused the whole neighborhood by her cries of gitef. Her only daughter, whose maiden name was Mary Dwyer, had been beaten to death by her accond husband, Anthony Moran. The only child by her first husband, mamed Cailahan, had been cast thio the street in the middle of a stormy night, and then the lather head fallen upon the wife and beaten her to death. The accused denies the alteged crime, but there are abundant proofs that the hovel was noisy all through the night. It is generally admitted that the two drank a great deal and frequently quarrelled. Moran undoubtedly wens to bed in the side room, and the door which opens from this room into the room where his wife

## ADMIRAL DAHLGREN'S WILL

The Brouze Statue of His Sen Ulric.

The will of the late Admiral John A. Dahigren, dated December 1, 1866, was filed and admitted to probate in the Orphan's Court of the District of Columbia, and letters of administration, with will annexed, were issued to his widow, who gave bond in \$30,000. This will commences as follows:—"Being about to leave the United States on public duty in foreign seas, and being in sound health of mind and body, for which the Merciful Creator be praised, it seems to me fitting that I should declare my wishes in regard to the little property, and directs that "2 broaze statue be erected over the grave of my dearly beloved son, Ulric Dahigren, and to his historical yindication from the buse aspersions of those who countennanced the savage parbarity with which his remains were treated. And I do charge upon all my descendants that they shall spare no means or efforts to carry out this purpose, which I still nope God may grant me life to so myself."

He bequeathed the whole of his property to his daughter Eva (since deceased), including his claim on the government for the use of the Dahigren gun and pension—his sons being able to make their own living—and states that the will was made with the approbation of his wife. The Bronze Statue of His Sen Ulric.

At Hyron, Mich., a few days ago a man named Perry, whose wife had eloped with a young man named howe, compromised the matter after overtaking the runways and having howe arrested for adultery, by solling his child for five dollars and is unfathful mother for an old shot gun to the parameter.